

- oles of principal cauline leaves averaging 2.2 cm. in length; calyx and pod commonly strigillose to strigose.
 *L. virginica* f. *Deamii*.
 c. Upper surface of leaflets tomentose-strigose with long hairs, lower surface more densely so; petioles of principal cauline leaves averaging 1.7 cm. in length; calyx and pod commonly villous-canescens.... *L. Stuevei* f. *angustifolia*.
 a. Leaflets oval to elliptic-oblong, rarely suborbicular.... *d*.
 d. Pubescence of stem appressed.... *L. intermedia*.
 d. Pubescence of stem wide-spreading or ascending.... *e*.
 e. Upper surface of leaflets glabrous or sparingly strigillose, lower surface strigose; petioles of principal cauline leaves nearly equalling the length of the leaves, rarely exceeding them; peduncles of petaliferous flowers averaging 11 mm. in length; calyx and pod commonly strigose to strigillose.... *L. intermedia* f. *Hahnii*.
 e. Upper surface of leaflets tomentose-strigose, lower surface more densely so; petioles of principal cauline leaves shorter than the leaves; peduncles of petaliferous flowers short, averaging 6 mm. in length; calyx and pod commonly villous-canescens.... *L. Stuevei*.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

FESTUCA SCIUREA IN NEW JERSEY.—While range extensions are still of frequent occurrence even in the eastern States where the flora may be considered to be comparatively well known, yet when an unreported species appears in a region which has been as carefully botanized as the Philadelphia area it seems particularly worthy of note. Few areas have received as much attention from the early American botanists, and the detailed exploration of the territory in recent times by members of the Philadelphia Botanical Club and particularly the meticulous and indefatigable work of Mr. Bayard Long in this region have made its flora one of the most intimately known in the country. But that the flora of any area is not likely to be completely known was illustrated by the discovery of a well-established colony of *Festuca sciurea* Nutt., previously unrepresented from New Jersey, near Mantua, Gloucester Co., on May 7, 1933.

In a dry sandy field and in open oak-sassafras barrens $\frac{3}{5}$ mile south of Mantua this native southern species was growing plentifully with the closely related *F. octoflora* L. Its resemblance to the latter species was very marked especially since all of the plants were dwarfs, most of them only 6–10 cm. high and the largest not over 20 cm. The very long awns, however, as well as the remarkably short leaves which were chiefly clustered at the bases of the culms so as almost to form rosettes, at once marked it as distinct, and the first glumes being distinctly more than one half the length of the second showed